

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Reserve

A279
Ex82

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY



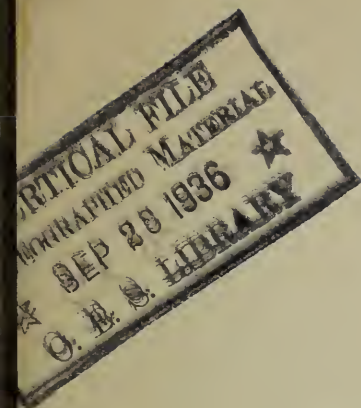
Reserve

BOOK NUMBER

874773

A279

Ex82



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
2024.5 Extension Service,
Division of Cooperative Extension,
50 Washington, D. C.

665

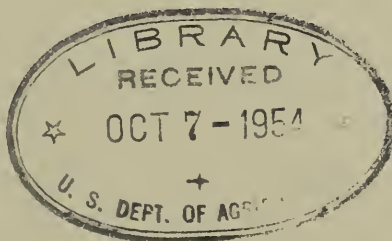
3 SOME WILDLIFE CONSERVATION WORK
CARRIED ON IN 1934

3a Excerpts from 1934 Annual Reports of State and County
Extension Agents.

8 Prepared by
Extension Studies and Teaching Section.

Contents

	Page		Page
Idaho	1	New York	11
Iowa	1	Oklahoma	13
Minnesota	3	South Dakota	13
Nebraska	9	Utah	14
New Jersey	9	Wisconsin	14



*No attempt is made to cite all references to wildlife conservation work in this circular. Only selected extracts showing typical methods employed and results obtained in a number of States are included.

SOME WILDLIFE CONSERVATION WORK
CARRIED ON IN 1934

874773

Idaho

Forestry specialist.

Arrangements were made with the State game department to supply free settings of pheasant eggs to 4-H forestry-club members. Under the existing game laws, the game department could not remunerate the youngsters for birds raised and set free. This feature may come later.

Stanley C. Clarke,
University of Idaho, Moscow.

Iowa

Wildlife conservation specialist.

The wildlife conservation work is growing in Iowa. More and more people are becoming keenly interested in the happenings of nature. They are learning to utilize the activities of the wildlife about them for recreational purposes.

The wildlife conservation work has been carried out to 4-H club and farm-bureau organizations and to any other groups that have requested the services of the specialist. In general, the work has been conducted along two lines, one in which the nature study was merely an activity for the group, and one in which there was a definite project.

So far as the activity is concerned, it is probably much more important at the present time than the project. The activity was conducted primarily from an interest point of view. It was hoped in the case of the activity that a considerable number of people would become interested in the birds and animals around them. Everything possible was done to get them interested. As a whole the activity for this past year included only bird study.

The project portion of this work consisted of a project for upland game birds, principally the Bobwhite quail. A considerable number of boys and girls participated in this project in the various counties.

In order to carry on the activities and projects, certain printed materials were made available to the club members and to others who might care for any of it.

For the club project, a project record booklet was devised and sent to each club member requesting it. This booklet was accompanied with a few mimeographed sheets of explanation. A booklet on "Winter Care of Bobwhite Quail" was also made available to them.

A booklet was prepared for the club activity consisting of pictures of birds that could be colored. A short narrative for each bird was provided. This booklet was called "Birds Around My Home; Part I, Winter Birds."

In order to carry out this work, a set of colored slides was obtained from the Visual Instruction Service. These slides of birds were used to give illustrated lectures on birds. A few mounted birds were shown and discussed when the groups were small enough.

The wildlife conservation work was conducted along two lines out in the field. A part of the field time was utilized in conducting nature-study field trips and the remainder was spent in giving talks and demonstrations to groups.

During the year this work was taken into 18 different counties in the State. In all, 27 meetings were conducted. These meetings included both field trips and talks to groups. A total of 3,587 people attended these meetings, or an average of 46.5 people per meeting. A total of 51 visits were made to counties.

A wildlife conservation exhibit was put up at the fair and a specialist was in charge all during the fair.

Bernard V. Travis,
Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames

Boys' club leader.

Five counties located in different sections of Iowa conducted the conservation wildlife project during the year 1934.

Nature of the Demonstration

Wildlife and conservation work was conducted both as an activity and a project. This was relatively new work in Iowa, and it has for its object the establishing of a greater appreciation of Iowa's out-of-doors resources and to develop greater appreciation for the State conservation and wildlife program.

In some counties, especially in the southern part of the State, particular emphasis was placed on quail work. This was carried on in cooperation with wildlife conservation of the extension service and the fish and game department in Des Moines.

Similar work on pheasants was conducted in other counties. With the quail work the members placed emphasis on seeing that adequate cover was given the birds and arrangements made for winter feed supplies for the quails. With the pheasant club, the members secured hatchings of pheasant eggs and, after raising the young pheasants to a certain age, freed them in their particular county.

One county gave particular emphasis to the study of the conservation of wildlife resources in that county. Discussions and studies were made of things members and others might do to protect and restore these destroyed resources.

Iowa (Contd.)

Results in Terms of Demonstration

One hundred and eighty-five members were enrolled. It was a definite project in five counties. As an activity, the conservation work reached nearly every Iowa county.

Every boys' camp held included some phase of this work in their program. Contests were held on identifying and describing wild flowers, weeds, shrubs, trees, and birds.

In Hamilton and Wright Counties winter feeding stations for upland game birds were built. Exhibits of these stations were made at the county corn-husking contests. In the drought areas, 4-H members cooperated with the local game wardens in the winter feeding of quail.

P. C. Taff, F. P. Reed and J. S. Quist,
Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames.

Madison County agricultural agent.

Quail club.- Nine boys and two girls entered the bobwhite quail club. All kept record books on their observations and reported on feeding stations and protection they had built for the quail. Discussions on the winter feeding and the summer management of quail were a part of the program at some of the meetings in each club. No outside help was used in conducting the club. Pamphlets and bulletins on quails and their care were distributed and discussed at the club meetings.

J. A. Benson,
Winterset.

Minnesota

Forestry specialist.

Of utmost and far-reaching importance has been the inauguration of 4-H conservation as a definite project of club work. In this way we have had the finest cooperation of the State club people and their leaders in the State and respective counties. I do not think that anything we have started so far has ever met with such fine enthusiasm as this project in the way it was received this year. Outstanding results were achieved by the farm boys and girls. The educational value alone, without the hundreds of constructive building changes these youngsters have contributed, has more than repaid the launching of this new field in conservation activities. In Minnesota there are 45,000 boys and girls in 4-H work. These youngsters were all exposed to the possible opportunities in 4-H conservation through meetings sponsored by the State club people in the respective counties. These were followed by district meetings attended by delegates

Minnesota (Contd.)

from the various clubs. Here we presented definite lessons and definite projects that could be adopted. In addition to lectures on the various phases of forestry, game and fish, Federal and State bulletins, together with mimeographed suggestions by this department for carrying on the work, were distributed.

As a result, 10,000 youngsters enrolled in 4-H conservation and made definite contributions toward rebuilding Minnesota's resources, having to do with the raising of wild upland game; providing needed shelter areas, feed, care, and protection; restoration of game areas both upland and water; reclamation of shelter and feeding areas; reforestation; erosion control; windbreak and shelterbelt projects; protection against fire, disease, and predators.

The educational value of these projects cannot be overestimated. An intensive study of trees, shrubs and weeds, collection of tree samples; study and identification of native birds, their food, economic importance, and their enemies, and elimination of predators through control measures was made. The leaving and supplying of feed and the planting of feed for upland game on the farm, and maintenance of feeding stations during the winter months, have again brought forward the importance of farming areas and the place the farmer can and should play in future game restoration.

These youngsters are thoroughly interested and well qualified to carry on work of this kind, living as they do on land where game is and will be found.

All subprojects of this kind and emergency projects, and help given have greatly stimulated the field of forest education for all projects referred to above. The forest has reached a definite and important relationship not appreciated before.

Parker Anderson,
Department of Agriculture of the University of
Minnesota, St. Paul.

Club leader.

Conservation of Wildlife Activity

In Minnesota the conservation of wildlife was added as an activity in the 4-H club program for 1934. It was suggested as a general 4-H activity, and not as a specific project such as canning, sewing, or any of the other regular 4-H projects. After discussing the possibilities of the conservation work as a feature of the 4-H program, it was felt that it was of such a general nature that it was desirable to have every 4-H member interested in it and taking some part in the work. In the plan it was suggested that any county desiring to do so could outline a definite project on any of the suggested lines of work, but this has not been urged.

Two lines of work were suggested; one for the entire club, and the other for the individual club-members. One of the special suggestions made for the club activity was that each individual local club be urged to set

Minnesota (Contd.)

aside 15 or 20 minutes at regular 4-H club meetings for the conservation activities. For this special program feature, suggestions were made that short talks, brief discussions, and features of that kind be included. Minnesota has 2,600 local 4-H clubs with 43,000 members. By having these groups of young people devote a period of their monthly meetings to conservation, much interest has been aroused.

The new national 4-H club song - The Field Song - came at a very opportune time. We have urged this as our "conservation of wildlife" song. The clubs and units were also encouraged to take up definite community propositions for the conservation of wildlife along the line of the needs of the community.

For the individual members, instead of suggesting definite enterprises as is done in other projects, a general list of suggestions as to what might be done was included, but each individual club member was given the opportunity to choose work to be undertaken.

The whole plan was outlined in the form of a general contest. We were fortunate enough to secure the cooperation of a generous business man in the Twin Cities, very much interested in the conservation of wildlife, who provided a fund of \$1,000. This was used for educational trips. Each club taking part in the work was asked to make a club report as to what the entire club had undertaken and accomplished. The officers of the club, together with the leader, made out this report. The subject was "What our club had done toward the conservation of wildlife in our community during 1934."

In the same way each individual member undertaking the work was asked to make a report on the subject: "My contribution to the conservation of wildlife during 1934." Both the individual and club reports were in the form of a narrative.

Suggested activities for these competitions included the following:

1. Conservation of wildlife as a feature of each monthly program.
2. The campaign of obeying all game laws in the community and cooperation with the game officials.
3. Making a survey of wildlife in the community, each member of the local club taking some part.
4. Each member selecting some individual line of work.
5. Planting trees and shrubs along streams.
6. Planting and protecting wild flowers, either by making a wild-flower garden at home or in the forest.
7. Getting acquainted with and protecting some kind of seasonal bird or animal.
8. Winter feeding of game when food is scarce, and the construction of feeding places.
9. Making a study of and giving correct information on birds and animals considered harmful, but which are really helpful.
10. Developing bird and animal refuges.

Minnesota (Contd.)

11. Locating and saving pheasant nests, and those of grouse and quail, when cutting hay and alfalfa.
12. Fire prevention and the elimination of fire hazards, creating a sentiment in the community against unnecessary fires.
13. Planting material desirable for cover and food, and saving nesting material.
14. Protection of game and song birds from stray house cats.
15. Constructing and erecting bird houses, and planning bird-house exhibits.
16. Protection of fish and rescue work.
17. Planting and developing wild shrubs and trees bearing fruit, such as choke cherries, pin cherries, and so forth.
18. Rearing of game birds.

An outline of the activity and two follow-up circulars were used; besides, the following bulletins were suggested as helpful literature:

U. S. Farmers' Bulletins nos. 1719, 1624, 1621, 1481, and others from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Several special circulars and bulletins on wildlife prepared by our State Department of Conservation.

Several excellent bulletins free for the asking were provided by More Game Birds in America, Inc., A Foundation, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The basis of award in selecting county and State winners was 50 percent on what had been accomplished, as indicated by the reports, and 50 percent on the narrative story: "My contribution to the conservation of wildlife."

Seventy-five out of eighty-seven counties selected county winners. These were given a 5-day camp trip to Itasca State Park in northern Minnesota. The University of Minnesota happens to have a forestry school in this beautiful park. The program for the 5 days consisted of hikes and trips over these grounds, two short programs of talks, discussions, and so forth, each day, and various other features. One of the club members from southern Minnesota in her report of the trip told how she had counted 15 deer, a number of grouse and beavers, an eagle's nest, and how she had seen the most beautiful and wonderful pine trees seen in her life.

From the point of view of our State 4-H staff, it was one of the most satisfactory 4-H club events that we have ever held in our State. Six of the State winners were given trips to the National Club Congress, and the members in the winning clubs in the four districts of the State receive a year's subscription to one of the fine nature magazines.

A majority of our 98 county fairs made a feature of the 4-H conservation exhibits and demonstrations. Seven counties made rather extensive 4-H conservation exhibits at the State fair. Reports of the leaders of 4-H clubs in Minnesota indicate that 25,000 of the members of 4-H clubs took some part in this work during 1934.

Minnesota (Contd.)

Newspapers throughout the State have been unusually interested in this enterprise and have given it much publicity.

The conservation of wildlife activity has been one of the most popular features that we have ever added to our 4-H club program.

Dean W. C. Coffey made the statement that, in his opinion, it was probably the best feature that we have ever added to our 4-H work. This feature has brought new interest to the general 4-H club program on the part of those, both in town and country, who are especially interested in the conservation of wildlife. We have had a wonderful cooperation from the Sir Izaak Walton League and the various game protective associations in the State.

The reports of leaders indicate that 75 percent of all 4-H members in Minnesota have taken some part in this activity.

T. A. Erickson,

Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota,
St. Paul.

St. Louis County agricultural agent.

The club members have been active in teaching the lesson of conservation through exhibits and demonstrations. At both the county fairs very interesting booths on conservation were erected. At the Minnesota State Fair a booth which attracted a great deal of comment and praise was the North St. Louis County booth which portrayed the slogan, "I'll Care for Conservation - Conservation Will Care for me." A pageant and float on conservation were St. Louis County's contribution to the parade before the grandstand at the Minnesota State Fair. This told the story of "before and after" a forest fire and how the 4-H club members are helping to save our forests and wildlife.

Following are the conservation achievements made by the 4-H club members of St. Louis County during 1934:

1. Worked against soil erosion.
2. Conservation of wild flowers.
3. Conservation of fish and game.
4. Conservation of water.
5. Preparing camp sites.
6. Assisting U. S. Forest Service.
7. Fire prevention.
8. Establishing game refuges.
9. Providing bird-feeding stations.
10. Building firebreaks.
11. Fire-protection programs.
12. Conservation programs.
13. Birdhouse exhibits.
14. Beneficial bird sanctuaries.
15. Eradication of natural game enemies.
16. Planted forestry seedbeds.

Minnesota (Contd.)

17. Windbreaks planted.
18. Hatched eggs of wild fowl.
19. Liberated pheasants from eggs hatched.
20. Held tree-study programs.
21. Cooperated with game wardens.
22. Work in reforestation.
23. Protected bird nests and young.
24. Conservation plays, pageants, booths, and demonstrations.

Conservation in the Chisholm 4-H Club
Program
In View of Education, Preservation, Restoration

The Chisholm 4-H Club was selected as the State champion 4-H club on conservation activities. Following is their report:

"During the season of 1934, the Chisholm 4-H Club's members and leaders participated in several fields of the conservation project.

"After a summary of our year's work and achievements we feel that the efforts and our interests have been a success.

"From an educational standpoint, our club meetings have over the past 7 months given a part of each program to the conservation project. Speeches written by our State conservationists, Mr. Munch, State game warden, and Mr. Parker Anderson, State forester, were read and discussed at our June and July meetings. Individual copies of these speeches were distributed among the members. Our representatives to the 4-H week at the experiment station at Grand Rapids, 4-H week at St. Paul, junior and senior leader week at Itasca State Park, 4-H picnic at Lake Eshquagama near Biwabik, and representatives to the State fair at St. Paul, totaling 14 in number, brought from these places several splendid ideas in relation to our conservation problems. We of the Chisholm 4-H Club wish to extend our thanks to the men who have given their time and effort to the better understanding of the word conservation; who have made possible the rewards for our accomplishments, and we hope that we will have them to guide us in the future.

"We received through the State game farm at Meldis, Minn., 75 pheasant eggs; from this amount 53 pheasants were raised and liberated. Some on the private game refuge established by three of our members, and others on the Washington Forest Preserve at Sturgeon Lake. These birds were taken care of by the building of shelters, providing feeding stations, and prohibiting any hunting on or about the ground the birds used. Other steps were taken in the advocacy of encouraging bird life, for out of the 44 members enrolled in club work they have built and erected 56 bird houses for martins and wrens; all members building bird houses are not enrolled in the conservation project. But the eight enrolled in our club have built three bird baths, provided three upland game bird shelters, three winter-feeding stations, four suet racks, killed 18 cats, protected natural food-supply areas such as wild fruit trees, letting small clumps

Minnesota (Contd.)

of grain stand, leaving natural growth of bushes, and providing hedges for breeding grounds, protecting nesting birds by placing metal girdles on their trees, and studying the habits of our seasonal birds.

"In cooperation with our county club agent we assisted in the construction of the 4-H conservation float and pageant put on by our county delegation at the Minnesota State Fair. This float told the story of what we 4-H club members can do in helping to protect our wildlife and forest and flowers. Our float showed a green forest with wildlife and the signs and club members told how we could help through obeying game laws, protecting wild flowers and by being sportsmen. The other float showed a forest in flame and dead wildlife. Around this float the story of law violation, game hogs, and wanton destruction were depicted by the club members. Our float placed third in the State club parade."

H. J. Aase,
Virginia Court House.

Nebraska

Entomology specialist.

In February 1935, Mr. Frisbie asked the cooperation of the subject-matter specialists and staff members of various departments of the college of agriculture in outlining and preparing material for 4-H club work in wildlife conservation. The extension entomologist assisted in outlining and setting up the project, and also prepared for the work a circular on Wild Animals of Nebraska. The Nebraska State Game, Forestation, and Parks Commission cooperated in the work and published the circular as Conservation Bulletin no. 3, Wild Animals of Nebraska. A copy of this bulletin is included in this report. A similar circular on Harmful and Beneficial Insects of Nebraska is in process of preparation at the present time.

O. S. Bare,
College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska,
Lincoln. (1935 Report.)

New Jersey

State club leader.

Through directed activity and observation we are endeavoring to have the club member gain at first hand, an intimate and intelligent knowledge

New Jersey (Contd.)

of his surroundings. His interests and attention are directed toward plant, tree, bird, animal and insect life. He is led to observe carefully the relation between the plant and tree growth in his immediate environment and the birds and animals that live among the trees, in the meadows, and even in his back yard.

The young people are encouraged to learn the different kinds of birds by observing them at nesting time, to learn their feeding habits and to know the effect of birds on the control of insect pests - the usefulness of birds. The animals that live in the woods, along the streams, in the meadows and hedgerows, on the farms become objects of interest and study. The identification of trees by their leaves, blossoms, bark, and habits of growth comes to be an interesting game. The identification of birds by their songs and their calls awakens a new intimacy and contact between the boy or girl and these feathered creatures and creates a greater sympathy for and interest in the preservation of wildlife.

As these interests grow a very natural step in the mind of the boy or girl is a desire to build a bird house, provide food for the birds when the ground is covered with snow and ice and to protect them from predatory animals like the cat. After they have become interested in the different kinds of trees it becomes an easy step to the collection of wood specimens, learning about the uses of the different kinds of wood, and then to the conservation and even the care of wood lots and the protection of the forests from fires.

Thousands of boys and girls in New Jersey are gaining this intimate contact with the plant and animal life of their neighborhood.

A. M. Hulbert,

New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.

Morris County club agent.

In all the groups, more youngsters are interested in birds than in any other phase of nature study. During the year, quite an active program has been carried on in the studying of the birds themselves, collecting and classifying their nests, studying of feeding habits, and the building of bird houses. Over one hundred bird houses have been built of various kinds and descriptions. Recently a number have been built according to plans taken from the Chicago Park Commission's bulletin on modernistic bird houses. Other equipment has been built such as winter shelters, feeding stations, bird baths and camera traps. Some of the more skilled boys have built equipment for sale with a fair profit.

Next in interest among the club members comes trees. Quite some work has been done by the leaders on tree identification, and it is surprising how quickly the boys and girls learn to recognize the various kinds of trees in their neighborhood.

The identification key worked out for common trees by the extension forester has been of great help in this work. Wood samples have been collected and mounted. Leaf prints have been made, and plaster casts have

New Jersey (Contd.)

been made from leaves. Tree fungi have been collected, and large tree butts have been prepared for exhibit by sanding and polishing. A number of books have been made up for display on forest trees and their products.

The remaining groups are mostly interested in animals, wild flowers, and fish. These groups have also made numerous collections.

Aside from their hobbies, forestry club members have taken part in many community activities, the most interesting one relating to the Dutch elm disease.

During the early part of the year 1933, the Dutch elm disease was discovered in Maplewood. As scouting progressed it was soon found that many trees were affected in Morris County. A laboratory for identification was established at Morristown and the fight against the Dutch elm disease was started in earnest.

Information regarding symptoms to look for in elm trees for the Dutch elm disease has been given 4-H club members. They are instructed how to take specimens for laboratory tests in order to confirm the disease and they have been taught something in regard to the elm bark beetle as a carrier. This work has created a great amount of interest, and in almost every community boys and girls are on the lookout for elms that might be affected. Samples have been sent to the laboratory and have helped in scouting for the trees.

James R. Porter,
Morristown, Court House.

New York

Entomology specialist.

Ornithology.-The extension work on ornithology has been conducted by Arthur A. Allen, professor of ornithology, Paul Kellog, instructor in ornithology, and George Sutton, curator of birds.

The aim of the program has been to encourage among the people of the State a greater interest in and knowledge of the wild-bird life of the State, and to develop methods of attracting them where this is desirable, and methods of discouraging them in cases where their presence is undesirable. Emphasis has been directed along three distinct lines: First, to the economic value of birds as they affect the crops of our farms and gardens, and also as they affect industry, commerce, and recreation. (In this respect the research work of the graduate students on economic problems is important. While not usually thought of as a part of the extension program, the fact that these men are available and are working on such problems as the food habits of economically important species and the control of such species as starlings and pigeons under the direction of extension specialists should be considered.) Second, to their educational value in

New York (Contd.)

that many erroneous ideas are prevalent concerning the destructiveness of certain birds, and by correcting these ideas we furnish a better basis on which to work toward the conservation of bird life. Third, to the aesthetic value of birds, because they are attractive and desirable for their own beauty and grace, and add interest to our environment. There is much we can do to attract birds to our farms, homes, and gardens, and the department has been active in fostering interest in this phase of conservation.

Lectures on birds are usually arranged through the county agents. These lectures are illustrated with slides or motion pictures, or both. During the last year we have added 1,000 feet more to our bird film, bringing the total of our sound motion pictures to 4,000 feet, and we are becoming more and more convinced of the value of this form of material for bringing before the public the important facts connected with the value and conservation of our native birds.

The lectures most frequently given were Birds and Their Relation to Agriculture and Home Life of Birds. Other lectures, such as The Game Birds of New York State and Hunting With a Camera, being of more specialized interest, were given to such groups as game clubs, or occasionally to a Boy Scout group.

Field instruction.-There has been considerable call for leaders able to conduct field trips in ornithology. These calls have come especially from committees interested in starting bird clubs and from educational groups such as Boy and Girl Scout organizations conducting leadership courses. Whenever possible a bird trip is conducted in connection with a lecture, it being possible often to go out with a group of interested students the morning after a lecture, and as a rule such a trip can be conducted at no additional expense, and with but little additional time.

Bird-house building contests.-Schools, 4-H clubs, Boy and Girl Scout organizations, and game clubs sponsoring projects to build bird houses occasionally request specialists to judge the fitness of these houses. During the past year 500 bird houses were judged in two exhibits. At such times the judge is usually given opportunity to emphasize the desirable points in the construction of bird houses and to stress the fact that to be of any use, the houses must be put up in such places as their tenants would naturally choose.

Recording bird songs.-The laboratory of ornithology has continued its cooperation with Mr. A. R. Brand who has now been appointed research associate in ornithology.

In the spring of 1934 Mr. Brand published his Book of Bird Songs which contains two phonograph records, on which are the songs of 35 native birds. These records are the first ever published of native American bird songs. They have been well received by the public and during the past year much additional material has been gathered and the methods of recording improved.

C. R. Crosby and W. E. Blauvelt,
New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.

Oklahoma

State club leader.

Of late the 4-H club members have taken a tremendous interest in the great out-of-doors and are giving some time to the study of trees, birds, insects, and weeds which are found everywhere.

It is true that the country is a much more beautiful place if the 4-H club members are able to know the trees. If they are able to know birds by their whistle or call, by their plumage, by their nesting habits, and by their menu, it makes a difference in appreciation of the rural communities.

Familiarity with insects and weeds, too, is important and interesting. Club members are learning the names and habits of the insects which are common in our localities, the damage they do, and the control methods which are best to use in case they menace our crops.

B. A. Pratt, and Assistants,
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College,
Stillwater.

South Dakota

State club leader.

A special effort was made to have as many club members as possible attend the 3-day district camps. Lack of finances for transportation had decreased the number of county activities and other 4-H gatherings. For this reason 4-H camps gained in importance as a means of contact with the majority of the club members during the year.

Every camp provided for nine periods of formal instruction, three during each forenoon. Nature study, hikes, parties, and other activities were held in the afternoon.

Nature study.— Nature study instruction was given on one afternoon. The group made an insect collector's outfit. The instruction was usually followed by an early-morning hike before breakfast.

Conservation (1 period).— Importance of bird life in agriculture. Desirability of giving good care and protection to all desirable forms of wildlife. Importance of trees and shrubs about the home. Conserving water supply. Some suggestions on game and fish laws.

H. M. Jones,
South Dakota State College, Brookings.

Utah

Poultry-husbandry specialist.

A pheasant project for 4-H club boys and girls was also sponsored cooperatively by the extension service and the State fish and game department.

Pheasant eggs from the State fish and game department were distributed to 127 4-H club boys and girls in nine counties of the State. The eggs were set, and the pheasants that hatched were raised by the boys and girls until they were 12 to 14 weeks old. At this age all the pheasants that had been raised were liberated by representatives of the State fish and game department and the extension service. At this time the State fish and game department paid the boys and girls 80 cents for each healthy normal pheasant that had been raised.

Byron Adler and Carl Frischknecht,
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan.

Wisconsin

Forestry specialist.

The junior forest ranger is a 4-H club member with a definite project to perform that relates to some form of conservation. In our State that has taken on the form of tree conservation principally. From this we find the field widens as the ranger continues his work, to include bird life, insect life, and most every phase of outdoor life. A boy at Watertown has the dates of departure and return of 233 birds. We find boys hatching pheasants for release, then establishing winter feeding stations to provide winter food; boys studying the erosion problems on their farms; boys studying collections of all kinds, such as a cone from every species of conifer growing in the U. S. A.; boys establishing their own nurseries and growing a variety of trees and shrubs for planting on their farms and home property. There are 1,100 of these boys enrolled as junior forest rangers.

F. B. Trenk and W. McNeel,
College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.
Madison.

